

plied, "That is my only confidence—the spirit of God within—and I endeavor to center my thoughts upon this."

On the day previous to his decease, he was observed to be engaged in fervent prayer, and, after an interval of silence, he said, "The conflict is over, and all is ready—all glory and peace." On the 18th of tenth month, 1853, being in the 75th year of his age, he yielded up his spirit to God who gave it.

His remains were attended to the grave by a very large concourse, among whom were seen the ministers and many of the members of almost every congregation in the city. All eyes and all hearts were there, not to swell the pangs of grief, but to witness on such occasions, and mingling in the plain and solemn procession, and evincing, by their serious deportment, that the community had been called to mourn the loss of one of its most valued citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS—WHO RESPONDS?

The time has come when we must call upon subscribers whose terms have expired and are about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the Era closed with the month of June. We have sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers opposed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its favor. Some of the best agents during the last twelve months have directed their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send only one new name. We repeat our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, 1 year, \$2. One copy, 6 months, \$1. Three copies, do, 5. Five copies, do, 8. Ten copies, do, 15. Ten copies, do, 8. Agents and agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on cash new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

Sub of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will enable the person making it up to copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for a year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., 1854.

We have received of Mr. Robert Mills a copy of his Guide to the Capitol and the National Executive Offices of the United States, illustrated by diagrams and plans, designating the several Executive Buildings and the relative position of the different departments, their bureaus and officers' rooms, and much other useful and interesting matter. We consider it a valuable assistant to strangers visiting our city, and those having business with any of the public offices.

The full term of the Ladies' Institute of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia will commence in October, as may be seen in another column. At this institution, ladies have an opportunity of obtaining a thoroughly scientific medical education, or any part thereof; as the branches of study are divided according to their natural order of succession. This is as it should be.

A CHANCE FOR POETS.—In our advertising columns will be found a liberal offer of the New Compendium Art and Literary Association, of Sandusky, Ohio, for the best poem on that world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers, the Greek Slave; also, a statement of the objects and operations of this newly-organized association.

Odes on the "Battle of Greytown" have become popular; but there is something too serious for ridicule in this matter. We look upon it with mortification and shame.

FREE PASSAGES.—We observe that many journalists are making quite a wonder of the fact that a reporter employed on Ball's Life in London, who was injured while travelling on the Great Western Railway, sued the company for injuries received, and obtained \$500 damages. The case, it is said, was appealed, the defence contending that the plaintiff was travelling with a pass which contained a name not his own, and which was marked "not transferable"; thus placing him in the position of a person not lawfully in the car when the accident occurred. The Judge ruled that there was no penalty attached to the transfer of a ticket; and as it was shown that similar transfers were frequent, the judgment was affirmed.

The exhibition of a genuine ticket is all that can be required of any passenger, either in Europe or in this country. Women, children, and servants, seldom purchase their own tickets; and, when men are travelling in company, one of the party usually obtains tickets for all. The transfer of tickets is therefore a common usage.

We doubt not that the real cause of the unwillingness manifested to pay damages created in the fact that the ticket had not been paid for, that it was a gratuity, and that therefore the company should stand absolved from all responsibility for damages. But this is a still more flagrant error. These nominal gratuities are given only to such journalists as have it in their power to reciprocate the benefit conferred, and they are always given with the expectation of such return, if not in return for services rendered, and not necessarily in the manner of puffing, but of appropriate and legitimate notices of such public works.

The "agent mortuum" of the press is often slightly and insolently spoken of. We ask neither favors nor recompenses of this kind ourselves; but knowing, as we do, that the services so freely acknowledged are always highly valued, when rendered, we think that the self-respect of the editorial corps demands that the disparaging popular error should be rebuked and corrected.

CALIFORNIA BANKING.—James King, of W. H. H. an experienced banker, and one of the most efficient business men in San Francisco, has just issued his banking business with that of Adams & Co., and will have the entire supervision of the banking department. He was for many years attached to the house of Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington.

WHAT IMMIGRATION IS DOING FOR THE SOUTH.

The Census of 1850 develops the fact that there were 305,557 foreigners in the slave States at that time; and that 278,000 came to the country during the preceding ten years. It also appears that the foreign immigration into the slave States is now greater than that of the whole country in any year prior to 1832. Thus, from 1820 to 1825, the number for the entire Union ranged from five to eight thousand only. In 1830, the number of immigrants had gradually risen to 27,000; and in 1832, it reached 45,287. This is less than the South received in 1847, and probably for every year since, directly from Europe, to say nothing of those who go South after landing in Northern cities. In 1847, no less than 51,000 foreigners landed in Southern States, and in 1852 about the same number. These are the only returns we have before us; but the probability is, that the number is on the increase with the development of industrial enterprises in the South.

We have no means of ascertaining the number of Northerners who emigrate South, or of the foreigners who land in Northern cities, but who find their resting place south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of both these classes the numbers are doubtless considerable. It should be remembered that the Northern ports are directly in the way from Europe to the Southern States, while the Southern ports are out of the way to any free State, and off the cheapest lines of travel. It follows from hence, that when a man emigrates directly from Europe to the slave States, his object is, in all probability, to remain there; while his landing in a free State is no evidence of his intention to settle in one.

The Northern emigration to the South has only just commenced, but increases rapidly with every passing year. Those who have given this matter but little consideration are apt to esteem it lightly; but any one who will examine into the causes of it, cannot fail to regard it as one of the great movements of the age, whose consequences, at no remote day, will astonish not merely the conservative but the most progressive minds in the country.

If the accounts of travellers and explorers can be relied on, the Western Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are, for the most part, cold and sterile regions, which, at the distance of two or three hundred miles beyond the frontiers of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, rise to an elevation of thousands of feet above the level of the sea. The rich and genial region, of which we have heard so much recently, is only some two hundred and fifty miles wide, bordering on the States of Missouri and Iowa; while beyond, the country becomes a cold, barren table land, destitute of trees and of nutritious grasses. Such is the concurrent account given by Fremont and Emory, and their scientific explorations are confirmed by the thousands of emigrants to Oregon and California, who have traversed the intervening region. There may be fine lands in the northern parts of Minnesota and Nebraska; but the inhospitable climate will deter all but the hardy Norwegians, Swedes, and, of course, a few Yankees from Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

The organized free States of the West are rapidly filling up with people, who are felling the forests, cultivating the prairies, and building cities, with unparalleled rapidity; and the day cannot be distant when even Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will number their inhabitants by millions; and the emigrant, like the dove sent forth from the ark, will find no land for the sole of his foot.

The Territories of Utah and New Mexico are little better than arid deserts; with a few habitable spots, like the oases in the great Sahara of Africa. They can never be populous, and must remain neglected, while more desirable regions invite settlement. The greater portions of Oregon, Washington, and California, are in like manner barren, and it is only a small portion of that can ever be desirable, except for the gold they contain. But, whatever be their value, their remoteness and the expense of reaching them are great obstacles in the way of emigration.

The tide of European immigration is constantly increasing; that from our own "North-east" may constantly grow stronger; and yet the vacant lands in the free West are as rapidly diminishing in quantity. It will all soon go into private hands, and rise in value proportioned to the free and energetic population which must derive subsistence from it.

What must be the consequence of this state of things? Is it not evident that the current of immigration, checked in its Western course, will overflow the imaginary line of Mason and Dixon? In fact, has it not already done so; and are we not now in the midst of a great social revolution, noiseless, but resistless in its course?

Not only Western Virginia, but several of the northern counties of Eastern Virginia, are daily receiving accessions to their population from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and from Europe. The new settlers have purchased the worn-out fields of the slaveholders, and are making a visible improvement in the face of the country. In one county (Fairfax) near Washington, we hear that the Northern immigrants, chiefly from Western New York, are almost as numerous as the native population; and the improvement which they have effected in the course of ten years is the theme of universal remark. In Western Virginia, where Slavery has only a nominal existence, we learn that Northern and German emigrants are pouring in daily. In Maryland, there were 33,288 foreigners in 1850; which is more than half the number of the slaves; and the probability is, that at the present moment the number of the former equals that of the latter. In Missouri, the foreign population amounted, in 1850, to 72,000, and the slave population to 87,000; at the present time, the number of the former largely exceeds the latter, and is rapidly superseding it in all industrial employments.

We observe that the inhabitants of Virginia and Maryland who were born in other States are almost entirely from the North; while Missouri, though exhibiting a considerable Northern population, appears to have been peopled chiefly from the South. But Southern or slave emigration to Missouri has now nearly ceased, and the next Census will exhibit a large influx of Northerners.

These facts are sufficient to show the tendency of events; but the tide of immigration to the South has greatly increased since the Census was taken, and the number of foreigners and Northerners now domiciled in the slave States is perhaps twice as great as it was four years ago. In that space of time, the South has displayed more energy, and engaged more largely in internal improvements, than at any former period. The consequence has been, that the demand for labor, even in the older Southern States, has been without a parallel. Even in South Carolina this demand is felt, and hence it has been proposed by leading persons in that State to supply it by reviving the detested African slave trade. The Charleston Southern Standard, defending its proposition to revive the African slave trade, says: "If there is one want at the South, more imperative than all the others, it is the want of labor;" &c.

"Have we not need of slaves? Are there not about us here, vast tracts of uncultivated country? While the North is moving on with giant strides, are we not stationary?" This demand for labor at the South, and the rapid filling up of the best lands in the West, have conspired to produce the tendency to Southern emigration to which we have called attention. But we have only seen the beginning of this movement. Every year will infuse into it new vigor, by the increase of European immigration and the growth of population at the North. The demand for slave labor in the more Southern States will be supplied from Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; and the latter will substitute the labor of free men for that of slaves. This is the natural course of events, whose progress will be constantly accelerating until the last withering stroke of the slave has been effaced from the soil of the Old Dominion, and the other States which lie in the same or more northern latitudes. But the march of Freedom will not stop at the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, will next be flooded by the invigorating tide of Freedom, and the oppressions of Slavery will still be constrained to "move on" towards the lowlands of Florida and Louisiana. But we will push them no further for the present.

Emigration westward and southward has hitherto proceeded without a plan; but the attempt to introduce Slavery into the territory west of Missouri has aroused the North to every possible means of resistance; and the happy thought of encouraging emigration by the formation of companies with large capitals to aid and protect the emigrants, has been proposed and adopted. The result, we cannot doubt, will be entirely successful, as regards that territory; and not for that end only, but there is now every probability that the same organization will be adopted for the settlement of the wild and waste lands of the Northern slave States. Large districts of country may be purchased at a low price, and by settling a free population on them, the value of land will be doubled and trebled in a short space of time. On this plan, the great objection which Northern men have to settling in the Southern States may be obviated. That objection is the deprivation of social privileges—such as the church, the school, and freedom of speech. By settling in large bodies, all these blessings of a free State may be enjoyed, and, in a little time, Slavery itself will give way before the increasing pressure of free opinions.

The European immigration to the United States is now, and has been for some years past, 400,000 per annum; and the Northern population, which is constantly on the increase, throws off an over-increasing surplus. From these two sources, the supply of settlers for the new Territories and States cannot be less than eight hundred thousand—perhaps a million—per annum. Is it not evident that, at this rate, all the good lands west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains must in a few years be occupied? And, as a necessary consequence, will not the tide of immigration be diverted to the South? And how long will it require to fill up Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, when the half or even the third of these annual swarms of population shall turn southwards? Three hundred thousand per annum, divided between the above States, would plant three millions of free men in them in ten years—a number greater than their present free population! They would, at the same time, supply the place of the great body of large slaveholders, who, with their slaves, would remove further South. But we leave the reader to pursue the thought for himself. It should not be unpleasant to the most unyielding champion of Southern rights, since it proposes to remove Slavery, by the most legitimate means, from several Southern States, and to furnish the residue with the kind of labor which they so much covet. The people of Virginia may consider slaveholding as a right, but they will scarcely regard it as a duty.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Census Bureau will in a few weeks issue a supplementary work, embracing, among other things, a statement of the number of slaveholders in the United States. We learn from the superintendent, Mr. De Bow, that, as nearly as can be ascertained for the present, that number will be about 375,000. It is to be hoped that the several grades of slaveholders will be given; as, for instance, how many own one hundred slaves or more, how many fifty, &c. We incline to the opinion that one-tenth of the slaveholders own one-half of the slaves; and if the census returns are full and satisfactory, we feel confident that this full will appear. We are also impressed with the idea that another tenth of the slaveholders would be found to own half of the remaining half of the slaves; and if we are correct in this opinion, formed from long acquaintance with Slavery, it would appear that one-fifth, or seventy-five thousand, of the slaveholders, own three-fourths of the slaves. This is the ruling class of the South, and of the nation, before which the American People, North and South, have been constrained to bow down and pay homage—the homage of moral prostitution.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

It is an interesting fact, that the portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains is almost free from the institution of Slavery. In 1850, it contained a population of 250,798 inhabitants, of whom only 11,377 were slaves. Only two counties, Kanawha and Tazewell, had so many as one thousand slaves; while no less than fifteen contain less than one hundred each. These fifteen counties, with a population of about 86,000, have only 856 slaves! If the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" shall ever be practically adopted in the Old Dominion, we have a strong presentiment that these counties will rid themselves of the stigma of Slavery. In fact, the whole western district of Virginia would undoubtedly abolish Slavery, if it had the legislative power over the subject which is frequently extended to counties in the case of liquor licenses.

We are gratified to observe that the ratio of the increase of free population in the whole of Western Virginia is double that of the slaves; while in the northern counties, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, there has been a diminution of the number of slaves within the ten years preceding 1850. In the four counties which constitute what is called the "Panhandle," there were only 247 slaves, the number of the free population being 10,000.

There are probably not more than twelve hundred slaveholders in all of Western Virginia; and yet, to gratify the caprice and the prejudice of this handful of men, a district of country as large as Maine, with some 240,000 free white men upon it, is cursed with the institution of Slavery, and its prosperity and the happiness of its people essentially injured. They have it in their power to throw off the incubus—why do they not do it?

Middle Virginia, or the Valley, which is embraced between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany, contained, in 1850, a population of 308,798, of which 51,688 were slaves. The

interests of this section are identical with those of the western district, and Slavery has, in many counties, a mere nominal existence. The two sections combined have considerably more than half the free population of Virginia, though they are in possession of not more than two-fifths of the political power.

There is reason to believe that the white population of Western and Middle Virginia have greatly increased since the census was taken, and that Slavery is on the decline.

A writer in the *Richmond Whig* attempts a reply to our article on Church, Papery, and Criminal Statistics, and he shows his discretion in omitting to state the facts and arguments which we brought to bear on the subject. It is a bad case which cannot stand up under a naked statement of facts.

We may make a point of stating fully the facts and positions of our adversaries on these questions, and then try them by the official record. The writer reiterates the statement, that in ten Southern States there are about a thousand more churches than in ten free States, containing a larger population. We admitted this, and gave the details; but we showed that the churches of the free States, though less numerous, were larger, and would seat, not merely a larger number of people, but a larger portion of the population of those States than could find accommodation in the churches of the slave States. Not only is this the case, but the Northern churches cost three times more than the Southern, and, as a consequence, have three times the amount of comfort and convenience about them. It is true, as the writer in the *Whig* suggests, that as fervent prayer may be offered up in a log cabin as in a cathedral; but it is equally true, that people are not so apt to go to a log cabin church in cold weather, where they cannot be protected from the cold; while church-going is more general in winter than summer, where the buildings are comfortable.

In regard to Criminal Statistics, we pointed out the fact that, in all the slave States, whipping and branding is substituted for the penitentiary and the work-house, in a large class of cases; while these modes of punishment are not in vogue in any free State. The writer in the *Whig* takes no notice of this important fact. The criminal statistics only give the number confined in prison.

In regard to the number of criminals, we have not undertaken to deny the correctness of the statement; but we denied that it was derived from the Census, as was alleged. G. KANSAS.

There appears to be a good deal of excitement on the Western frontier of Missouri, growing out of the proposition to colonize the adjacent Territory of Kansas with Northern freemen. The Platte (Mo) *Argus* of July 22 contains the proceedings of a meeting, which seems to have organized an association similar to the Vigilance Committees of South Carolina and Mississippi, with a view to ferreting out and punishing abolition under the Lynch code. The most unwarranted invasions of the rights of individuals are resolved upon, such as "to investigate the conduct of every person in the community, whom we may have cause to suspect, and diligently search for evidence tending to show whether any person suspected is in fact an Abolitionist." &c. They demand the removal of the free negroes from the country, and propose other lawless and tyrannical measures. These rowdies and out-thrusts testify themselves "the Platte County Self-Defensive Association."

A writer under his own name, in the same paper, recommends similar proceedings for the Territory of Kansas.

It is evident, that where the champions of Slavery have sway, there can be no freedom for white men, much less for blacks.

The following article, from the Boston *Advertiser*, presents a hopeful view of the Kansas question. Our knowledge of the country, derived from Fremont's and Emory's Reports, confirms the account given by the writer. The country is very high, and in that latitude cannot be so favorable to the staples on which Slavery thrives.

"As far as the political destiny of these new Territories is concerned, the general appearance is, that neither of them will ever come to be a slave State."

The same Kansas may be very well fitted for hemp; but even if hemp should be cultivated, which for the present is almost out of the question, since all settlers begin with the raising of corn—even if, by and by, hemp should be cultivated in Kansas, this would not be sufficient to make slave labor generally profitable. Nor can the few slaves who are brought here at a loss, not for any industrial purposes, but simply for the fanatical and ridiculous purpose of giving to the North an exaggerated idea of their power to extend the institution. In the instance of Kansas, the fanaticism of the South for universal Slavery will wreck against the decree of Providence, who, as if to assist all honest men in their opposition to the iniquity, has unfitted the soil of Kansas or Nebraska for any labor which is not the labor of freemen. Let them, therefore, bring their slaves along. The miserable braves will be hurt the short-sighted men who follow blindly their bad passions or their rotten political leaders, without reference to their own honor, and to the benefit of their fellow men."

Let the emigration societies press on the tide of free population. With energy, there can be no doubt of success; and we incline to hope that the emigration movement may not only keep Slavery out of Kansas, but root it out of Missouri.

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

The *Advertiser des Westens* is published at St. Louis, in German and English, there being a separate edition in each language. It is supported General Pierce for the Presidency, and less than a year ago it was pronounced by the Washington *Union* to be the "leading and most influential paper in the West." But it saw proper to take ground against the Nebraska bill, and that obliquely has effected all remembrance of its virtues from the mind of the editor of the official organ; and the *Advertiser* is charged, among other offenses, with "preaching Abolition doctrines in their most destructive form." This charge is denied in emphatic language, and the *Advertiser* goes on to define its position, as follows:

"For more than a year we have not said a word about the question of the Abolition of Slavery, therefore we have neither preached it in a destructive nor any other form; and at this moment we have enough to do to oppose the extension of Slavery. However, we will not hide our views regarding the abolition of Slavery, and we are not ashamed to say we are men, because we are Republicans; but we are Abolitionists in the same sense as the founders of the American Republic, and in that sense in which Washington, for instance, was an Abolitionist, when he wrote to Robert B. Livingston."

"I may say, there is no man living, whose wishes are more upright for the abolition of Slavery, than mine. But there is only one proper and effective manner in which this abolition can be carried out, and that is in the way of legislation. In England and France, we were deplorably conspicuous in his conduct at San Juan."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—It appears that Chief Justice Lander, who was supposed to have been killed by the hostile Indians, is quite safe, and has returned to Olympia. He had started for Bellingham Bay two days after the murder of two white men by the Fort Simpson Indians, and instead of going directly there, as he at first intended, he proceeded to Vancouver, whence arose the report that he was missing.

MR. BENTON.—We see it stated that the vote in St. Louis for Mr. Benton is about the same as it was two years ago, 5,266 now against 5,245 then. But there was a third candidate running, a Democrat, who polled a heavy vote, and who has been generally supposed to run this time got scarcely any votes; and the inference is plain, that the Administration men, who brought out this third man, abandoned him and voted for the Whig candidate.

THE SALARY OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON has been fixed by the Councils at \$6,000 per annum; and the annual cost of the city government is estimated at over \$700,000.

"OR TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE."

"To set the slaves free at once, would, in my opinion, lead to many difficulties and disadvantages. But it can and certainly ought to be carried out by degrees, through legislative authority."

"From this point of view alone, and apart from the shameful violation of truth and faith which was perpetrated by the adoption of the Nebraska bill, we had to oppose the extension of Slavery into the new Territories; for the extension of Slavery is the perpetration of Slavery. Slavery is a real pestilence for the State of Missouri. No one disputes this, and no one can be in doubt but that creation of new States as ever, will make the abolition of Slavery in our State more difficult, if not impossible. We are for the abolition of Slavery in Missouri, of course in a legal manner, and in a way which will do justice to all citizens of the State. When this measure should be taken to prepare for it, we will not investigate now. But we repeat, it is our opinion, (of course only our personal opinion) that Slavery must cease, sooner or later, in Missouri, and therefore, as free reflecting Missourians, we cannot but be in favor of our State, we raise our voice most loudly against the law which is calculated to create new slave States on our borders; and therefore we request of the Northern States, to our own interest, this, and give the details; but we showed that the churches of the free States, though less numerous, were larger, and would seat, not merely a larger number of people, but a larger portion of the population of those States than could find accommodation in the churches of the slave States. Not only is this the case, but the Northern churches cost three times more than the Southern, and, as a consequence, have three times the amount of comfort and convenience about them. It is true, as the writer in the *Whig* suggests, that as fervent prayer may be offered up in a log cabin as in a cathedral; but it is equally true, that people are not so apt to go to a log cabin church in cold weather, where they cannot be protected from the cold; while church-going is more general in winter than summer, where the buildings are comfortable.

For the National Era.

THE TWO RACES.

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN.

Two stout old German farmers, one of mark! One, from the president's pearly neck, Master of prince and their sacred card. And greater far than any crowned king. For Heaven has crowned him with a master mind, A genius of soaring, crimson wing. The powers devoted all to bless mankind. His name is said to be the greatest of the grand, Shall rise into the Heaven of Truth serene; While he who offers away the scepter hand, Shall do and rot, as he had never been. Thus God and Mammon mark their votaries, And point the contrast unto mortal eyes.

* Humboldt and Rothschild.

NEBRASKA.

The Boston Commonwealth says:

"The Boston settlement in Kansas is located on the right bank of the Kansas river, about forty miles from its mouth, and some seven miles beyond the Wakarusa river. Here the pioneer company has halted, and proceeded to enter claims upon the land, it being understood that the Aid Company in Massachusetts will make the base of their future operations, and will forthwith, or as soon as possible, send men and money to carry effectually forward their grand enterprise. The agent of the company, Mr. C. H. Brannom, who went out with the pioneer party, has collected 1,000 persons, in all well equipped for the enterprise, and will forthwith, or as soon as possible, send men and money to carry effectually forward their grand enterprise. The agent of the company, Mr. C. H. Brannom, who went out with the pioneer party, has collected 1,000 persons, in all well equipped for the enterprise, and will forthwith, or as soon as possible, send men and money to carry effectually forward their grand enterprise."

Mr. President, I should like to say much more. I should like to speak of the services of colored Americans under Washington and Jackson, of their improved and improving condition, in spite of mighty obstacles; of the colored men who have vindicated the claims of their race by their talents, their attainments, and their conduct; and to found, on these circumstances, an appeal to the humanity of the nation, and to the justice of Senators. But I know that this is not the time. The long protracted session of to-day, now extending into the night, the stifling heat and unwholesome air of this chamber, and the impatience of Senators, must, I must ask, however, a vote by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGARY, from the beginning of the Reformation to 1850. With special reference to Transylvania. Translated by Rev. J. Craig, D. D., Hamberg. With an Introduction by H. M. De laubigne, D. D. 12mo, pp. 559. Boston: Phillips & Sampson. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This is a translation of a German work, of great reliability and value. The matter it contains has been collected from a large mass of public and private documents, and every pains has apparently been taken to render it what it professes to be—a complete History of Protestantism in Hungary.

The hearty endorsement of the work, contained in the introductory chapter by Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, the distinguished author of the "History of the Great Reformation" will not fail to secure for the book the confidence of the Christian public, while its attractive style and instructive character, entitled it to a place in the library of the clergyman, the Sabbath school, and the private Christian.

ELO.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, with a Biographical Sketch, and Notes. Edited by Esq. Sergeant. Boston: Published and for sale as above.

This volume appears in a form worthy of the matter it contains. It is published in uniform binding with the works of Campbell, and forms one of the series of standard poets now in course of publication by Messrs. Phillips & Sampson.

Rogers has been styled the "Nestor of living poets," and is said to have been the only contemporary writer of whom Byron uniformly spoke in terms of respect. In a letter to Moore, he calls Rogers "the last of the best school" of poets, and second only to Sir Walter Scott. Moore and Campbell he ranks as third rate; then come Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and *et passim*.

Mr. Rogers is yet living, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, having been born in 1763. He is one of the few poets who have had the good fortune to be alike "endowed with the gifts of Pegasus and Apollo," having received a large fortune from his father, to which he added from the profits of the lucrative banking establishment that also descended to him.

POETRY AND ESSAYS, by Oliver Goldsmith, M. B. With a Critical Dissertation on his Poetry, by John Aikin, M. D., and an Introductory Essay, by Henry T. Buckerman, Esq. Published and for sale as above.

This is the third of the standard poets published in the present series, and surely the ugly phib of "Poor Noll" never appeared to better advantage; and the graceful offspring of his gifted pen are replete with new beauties from the fair pages on which they are so fittingly enconced.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD, by Eliza Barrett, author of "Sparks from the Anvil," &c. With a Memoir, by Mary Howitt. Published and for sale as above.

Eliza Barrett is one who lives not for herself, but for the world. He is a true philanthropist; and whether men like his views or not, they cannot but admire and respect the whole-souled, devoted man. The excellent likeness which this volume contains, and the biographical sketch from the pen of Mary Howitt, form valuable additions, inasmuch as they make us better acquainted with the man.

The book contains a large number of pieces on various subjects, but all breathe the same peace, abiding, holy spirit of love to man, peace, temperance, human liberty, cheap postage, and universal brotherhood, are among the topics upon which he treats.

ELO.

HISTORY OF CUBA, or Notes of a Traveller in the Tropics. Being a Political, Historical, and Statistical Account of the Island, from its first discovery to the present time. Illustrated. By Matthew M. Ballou. Published and for sale as above.

This book could not have been more opportunely published. Public attention is now so fully fixed on Cuba, that everybody will read it.

THE SALARY OF THE MAYOR OF BOSTON has been fixed by the Councils at \$6,000 per annum; and the annual cost of the city government is estimated at over \$700,000.

THE WORD "WHITE" IN THE HOMESTEAD BILL. It is known that the Homestead Bill, as it went to the Senate, contained a provision restricting its benefits to white persons. The Liberal Senators determined to make an effort to have this restriction stricken out; and it was understood among them that Mr. Gillette should make the motion, and support it by a speech at length, and that the others should sustain him. Circumstances prevented Mr. Gillette from making the speech he designed; and therefore Mr. Chase, unwilling that the final vote should be taken without any expression against this wrong, on the last night of the debate, when it had become evident that Mr. Hunter's Graduation Bill would be substituted for the Homestead Bill, moved to strike the word "white" from the former; and in support of his motion remarked, in substance, as follows:

I move, Mr. President, to strike out the word "white" from the first line of the eighth section. That section describes the persons entitled to the benefits of the provisions in favor of actual settlers upon public lands lying within the limits of States. It restricts these benefits to such "free white persons" as are permitted by the State laws to acquire real estate. It excludes Indians, Chinese, and all persons of color, although under no disability to purchase or hold lands under State law. The effect

